

# Sunday Advertiser

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EDITOR.

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## HOMESTEADING LABORERS.

Mr. Hedemann's letter, published in today's paper, brings out a vital fact for consideration by the Hawaiian planters. It points out that there is a labor shortage in Cuba, many of the plantations paying as high as \$1 a day to common field laborers, while they are scarce and uncertain even at that price. Herein the conditions are similar but somewhat worse for the planters than they are in Hawaii. Mr. Hedemann brings out in clear relief, however, that on those plantations where there is a resident population, born and domiciled in the vicinity, there is no difficulty with labor, while on the large new plantations, where such domiciled labor is not located, labor is scarce and high.

The bane of present Hawaiian plantation life is that in a majority of cases every employee of the plantation, from the manager to the stable boy is a hired employee with no interest in the plantation that can not be closed out between two days.

A laborer who has a homestead of his own in the vicinity, with the comforts and conveniences incidental thereto, is far more liable to be a fixture and to be contented than one living in plantation barracks, owning nothing that he can not put in a gripsack and carry off with him on five minutes' notice.

Many laborers leave a plantation and move on because of some temporary mill with a luna, an interpreter, a doctor, or for some other minor cause which disgruntles him. Having no local ties, he acts on the spur of the moment. If such laborer owned a house and lot which he had to dispose of before leaving, he would be obliged to take a few days before he carried his intent into operation, by which time he would, in nine cases out of ten, think better of his grievance and stay where he was.

From the plantation standpoint, it is sound policy to encourage a domiciled laboring population in order to stop the present roving disposition of laborers who live in plantation barracks with no local interests. If government land is to be had adjacent to a plantation, the plantation should encourage the homesteading of such land in its own best interests. If there is no government land available for such purpose, it is good financial policy on the part of the plantation to cut up portions of its own land and either give it to the laborers as consideration for working a definite length of time, or sell it to the laborers at reasonable rates and terms. It is the belief of the Advertiser that those plantations which adopt the policy of encouraging the settlement of laborers on their own homesteads will, to a great extent, solve their labor difficulties at an early period, while those who do not, are liable to suffer severely in the near future.

## HAWAII AND THE MOON

New York Sun.

As soon as the possession of telescopes enabled astronomers to resolve the man in the moon, his dog, his bush and his lantern, into mountain peaks and surfaces of elevation divided by fissures and gorges, the likeness became manifest of the lunar landscape to the familiar scenes on earth. From this similarity have arisen the names of the Mare Tranquillitatis, the Oceanus Procellarum and the lunar Alps, Apennines and twosome separate peaks dotting the maps of the moon which have been made for us by the earlier astronomers. Yet in this similarity the great astronomical glasses of the present have shown a large measure of dissimilarity from the average superficial conditions of the earth. The factors of this dissimilarity are now engaging the attention of selenographers, and it has seemed feasible to study lunar conditions by those on certain of the larger islands of Hawaii.

Assuming the dead surface of the moon to be due to vulcanism preserved from erosion of air and water, and the assumption finds much to support it, it was held that the conditions could be studied at close range by examination of a dead volcano on earth where the sculpture of erosive action had not yet appreciably altered the surfaces left by the expiring volcanic action. By all means the best, in fact almost the only, volcanic mass fulfilling the necessary conditions is the extinct volcano of Haleakala.

This volcano, "the House of the Sun" as its name signifies, occupies the southern promontory of the island of Maui and dominates with its cloud cap the many leagues of sea from which it is visible. It stands 10,000 feet above the surface of the sea and, as is shown by soundings off the shore of Maui, represents a mass of extrusion of about five miles in height above the mean ocean floor, an immensity of altitude with which nothing terrestrial can compare except the towering peaks of Everest and Kunchinjunga, with the further exception that in its own Hawaiian system the not distant island of Hawaii presents two peaks of 14,000 feet, namely Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, representing an extrusive mass of about six miles from the sea bed. From the summit wall of Haleakala the eye rests on a crater some 3000 feet in depth, from the floor of which, again, arise cones of the last expiring eruption which reach in some cases an elevation of 2000 feet from the lava floor. Seen from above, this crater is very similar to many masses revealed upon the moon.

The great altitude of the crater wall of Haleakala, the considerable distance which the eye must traverse to reach the crater floor and the marked configuration of its crater cones all combine to render this spot the laboratory in which study of the formation of the lunar surface may be prosecuted under the conditions of geography rather than those of astronomy. The highly rarefied atmosphere is largely effective in reducing the irradiation of the sunlight and thus permits the visual effects of the crater view to approximate closely the seeing on the moon. The absence of irradiation is particularly noticeable under the white flood of light cast into the crater by the moon in its tropical splendor at full. Then the shadows and the high lights are as clean cut as those seen on the moon itself, and the half tones are almost as lacking. The moonlit view down into the crater depths shows the terminator of the shadow almost as sharply defined as in the views of lunar landscape familiar through the telescope.

The method of this terrestrial selenography is simple in the extreme. Visual observations on the summit wall of Haleakala have established a series of gross and particular resemblances to lunar phenomena. These spots have been measured for identification, and thus, in making the not particularly difficult descent to the crater floor, the astronomers have been able to place themselves physically upon surfaces that from a distance of half a mile or so offer to the unaided eye the same appearance that the moon presents to the glass through its 240,000 miles.

Nor does the laboratory method cease with this possibility of close inspection and gutter's chain mensuration. Haleakala is long since dead and cold, the stiffened record of remote forces of extrusion and eruption. On the neighboring island of Hawaii these forces are yet active on Mauna Loa in its two craters of Kilauea and Mokuawewe. The finished work in Haleakala may on the other island be identified in its prastic state, and it is possible to observe any stage of the formative process even to its primitive expression in the rolling masses of lava in the firepit of Kilauea, now in an active state over the whole extent of the Halema'uma'u.

In an exploration by workers in the field of astro-physics this summer a great deal of work has been done, many photographic negatives secured and measurements taken. No report will be made on this survey until the physicists have subjected their data to close study. But enough is known to make it clear that many of the lunar problems are now in a fair way of settlement.

## THE INSURANCE INQUIRY

Argonaut.

The following further facts have been established in the course of the work of the investigating committee now engaged in an inquiry into methods of insurance companies:

1. That George W. Perkins, president of the New York Life, and member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., objected to the production of the books of the firm showing a transaction of that firm with the New York Life; the inference is that the transaction was discreditable.
2. That, according to the testimony of Vice-President Buckner, of the New York Life, advances to agents were loans, but were not carried on the books as such.
3. That in the Buffalo branch of the New York Life, in 1902, the advances to agents exceeded the amounts really earned by these agents by \$45,000. Mr. Buckner acknowledged that this amount was most extravagant. He also

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# THE BYSTANDER



- Anne M. Prescott, Editor.
- Had the Passport.
- The Police Boomerang.
- Califi Bulletensis.
- Street Car Notables.
- Theresa Explains.

Anne M. Prescott is the most remarkable woman in Honolulu. When she started her little paper she did it against the advice of every newspaper and business man whom she consulted. Paper after paper had been started here only to meet the undertaker around the first corner. The Daily Republican was the most ambitious of these foredoomed ventures and there had been a Sunday Star, a Sunday Bulletin, a Volcano, a Mirror, an Eagle, Society, The County, the Home Ruler, Austin's Weekly, and I don't know what else. The Great Reaper had gathered them all in before they were ripe. So when Miss Prescott, an elderly schoolteacher, proposed to start a small monthly paper, she had the united sympathy of the press. When she said she was going to charge twenty-five cents a copy for the little sheet the press stopped in sheer amazement.

Well, Miss Prescott's paper, the Honolulu Times, is still running and making a living for its indefatigable owner. Every month the edition is sold out by Miss Prescott herself who peddles as well as edits it. Volume IV. has been reached and passed. The paper is not a newsgatherer and simply deals in comment. And such comment! Below I quote some of the most characteristic items:

Governor Carter is as quiet these days and as still as is a painted ship upon a painted ocean.

But we fancy he is still it and all there (somewhere) &c., &c., etc. Please sir can we have little more (Plum-porridge printing?) must the other fellows grab it all—greedy Ppigg-ppeens.

Oh, the Young Hotel can hold its own, every day—every day O. K. It is a splendid hotel from side walk to roof-garden! Oui. Miss Splivalo is to wed Lieut. Shoemaker. We don't covet anyone's husband, but if we are to do newspaper work we would like a shoemaker in the family—fact.

"The poet is born and not made;" but if he is not born he can never be made (sure kela). The making of rhymes has often little to do with the goddess Muse! However, we recollect there was an Englishman here some years back named Southwick and we heard him called, by one who knew, an expert.

Did you ever see anything like that in a paper before? No? Well, that is why the little Times sells and lives. It has a grotesque note of originality; and the only paper that could enter and stay in an overcrowded field must have marked characteristics. I predict that no other journal will ever be able to push the Honolulu Times out of its peculiar nook so long as Miss Prescott lives, keeps her point of view and has full command of her brackets, her exclamation points, her dashes, hyphens, her etceteras and the other component parts of her literary style.

The esteemed Advertiser is not consistent. A few days ago it was priding itself on the assumed fact that its reporters were all so virtuous that they could not get in to any gambling den. Today it says its reporter did get into one.—Star.

He, perhaps, forgot to mention that he passed in as a Star reporter, held his ground as a special policeman and wrote his story as an Advertiser man.

There never was a neater boomerang than the police scheme to entrap the Advertiser staff as witnesses in the Moore case without giving them a chance to tell half of what they knew. Think of calling an editor merely to testify to his lack of personal acquaintance with men whom he never had claimed to know and didn't care to know. The police, who supplied straw Japanese witnesses to testify that there was nothing in the case which they had brought through an Asiatic dummy, thought they had done a bright thing for once in their lives, but what was the net result? They simply brought some writers into court who instantly saw through their game and exposed it the next day to the whole public. They made it plain that, if they were sincere in their attack on Moore they were too incompetent to find out what their Asiatic witnesses would swear to and get it down in advance in the form of depositions; and on the other hand that, if they were not sincere, they must have been in collusion with the gamblers just as the gambler who went to jail for trying to bribe the Attorney General said they were. Thanks to these police blunders the suspicion already felt about them was vastly increased by the showing which they compelled nearly the whole writing force of the Advertiser to observe in court. When the trial was over the police looked badly singed.

Few things are more melancholy than an attempt of the vealy Bulletin to argue. Calf-brains are good scrambled, providing they are fresh, but as organs of logic they lack firmness of tissue. The latest attempt of the Bulletin to extract thought from an intellect which nature designed for a friandean, appears in an item about Charley Moore's gambling place in which the theory is bleated that if Moore had any collusion with policemen he would not put up barricades to shut them out. To the mind of the average boy the likelihood that Moore would run his place wide open and thus advertise to everybody that he had no cause to fear the police, would at least suggest a carking doubt. But not so to the mind of the outlet contemporary. A proposition that Moore would deliberately give his alleged snap away strikes the decayed sweetbread through which the Bulletin thinks that it thinks, as the most reasonable thing in the world.

One of the prevalent nuisances is the man who boards a car and begins to whistle softly, trilling like a bird, and keeps on trilling until he gets off. I don't know the psychological reason, but these intrusive warblers always whistle sentimental tunes, something on the mournful order, which gives one the blues. Then there is the Japanese male patron. He gets on the nerves, too. When he boards a car it is to take a seat and keep it. Let women crowd into the car and the Japanese coolie will never turn a hair worrying over the fact that they ought to have seats. He never gives up his seat to any one. The coolie Chinaman is a little better, for he will occasionally rise in a clumsy effort to be gallant toward white women, but the Jap, never. Then there is the woman who always finds so much to say just as she has rung the bell to stop the car. She takes all sorts of time to get off, keeping up a running fire of conversation with her seat mate, and generally ending with: "Now, come and see me soon, won't you? Come soon, don't wait for me to come around first. You know I'm awfully busy just now, so drop in any time, and—" Of course the conductor keeps perfectly cool under the circumstances.

I feel crushed! The Princess Theresa denies plumply that she was fooled by a petty officer into believing that the said underling was Prince Ferdinando of Savoy. More than this, she proves her case by showing a picture of Prince Ferdinando in an album of old friends which the late Robert Wilcox brought from Italy. I note that Robert left Italy in 1889 and that the Prince was born in 1883. It is rarely that the features of an infant change so little in seventeen years, as to enable a lady who never saw the child to recognize them in the person of a moustached young man. But this is a mere matter of detail. I admit that Theresa, as a royal personage herself, might easily recognize a grown prince by an even slighter clue than the picture of a six year old boy.

# COMMERCIAL

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

There would seem to be evidence that most of the trouble with the sugar market now is the disturbance in European beet. For more than a week the price of centrifugal 96 degrees test in New York has stood at 3.625 cents a pound, or \$72.50 a ton; whereas 88 analysis beets has gravitated, by several drops, during the past week from 88. 84d. long cwt., \$77.20 ton, to 88. 34d. and \$75.60 respectively.

Another light week on the local stock exchange is to be reported. A block of 1000 shares of Honokaa at \$15.50 recorded yesterday is the biggest deal in some time. It is believed to have been sold by A. Pollitz of San Francisco to L. A. Schaefer & Co. As the price is appreciably higher than the prevailing quotations both here and in San Francisco, the natural presumption is that Schaefer had to pay a premium for securing so large a block. That firm is agent for Honokaa and this purchase materially strengthens its control of the stock. A cablegram from San Francisco yesterday reported Honokaa sold at \$13.75 and offered at \$14.50. It will be seen that small blocks locally are several points higher. Rapid Transit 6 per cent. bonds at 108 will give some idea of the demand for that class of security.

Transactions for the week have been as follows: Ewa (\$20), 450 at \$27.50, 129 at \$27.25, 45, 50 at \$27.50; Kihei (\$50), 100, 30, 10 at \$8, 8 at \$8.25; Hon. Rapid Transit Com. (\$100), 10, 10 at \$67.50; Honokaa (\$20), 25 at \$15.25, 40 at \$15, 1000 at \$15.50, 5 at \$15.12½; Kahuku (\$20), 5, 5, 5 at \$25; Waialua (\$100), 50 at \$72.50, 100 at \$75, 15, 5 at \$74; McBryde (\$20), 50, 500, 240 at 06; O. R. & L. Co. (\$100), 16 at \$89.50; Haw. Sugar (\$20), 80 at \$33; Oahu (\$100), 8 at \$100; Ookala (\$20), 20, 25 at 06; Cal. Beet Sug. & Ref. Co. 6's, \$4000 at 102.75; Oahu Sugar Co. 6's, \$6000 at 103.50; Hon. Rapid Transit 6's, \$2000 at 108.

## GENERAL REVIEW.

It is reported from Portland, Ore., that a line of turbine steamers, to run 20 knots an hour, will shortly be built for a line from Portland to Honolulu via (Continued on Page 9.)

# LITTLE TALKS

HENRY MACFARLANE—No, the Annex isn't in any hotel trust.

BOB SHINGLE—The New York Life does a \$4,000,000 business in these islands.

J. A. BATH—They are keeping Palama clean now. Our crusade was a good thing.

A. L. LOUISON—Coffee is going to be great some day. You may say that for me.

THEO. LANSING—What the rice men need to help them out is one of these trusts.

ED TOWSE—Politics is so rotten in this place that I am going out of the game altogether.

TOMMY LUCAS—The whole Lucas family will line up and lick anybody that has it in for Jack.

CAPT. CUTLER—Yes, I have known Tommy Lucas for thirty-five years and yet have the use of all my faculties.

SPORTSMAN—Big game? The biggest game I have ever seen running in this country is up on Sam Parker's ranch.

GILBERT J. WALLER—The people of Honolulu are not eating nearly so much meat per capita as they formerly did.

JAMES B. CASTLE—If we don't get white men on the land it won't be because of the lack of hard work in trying to.

CHARLES NOTLEY—You bet, if Senator McCandless runs for delegate the Home Rulers will put up a man against him.

A. A. MONTANO—The only things Honolulu will get from the Panama canal enterprise are yellow fever and adventures.

LORRIN ANDREWS—I shall probably go into partnership at Shanghai with F. M. Brooks, who is doing a large business there.

S. M. DAMON—I don't think the new military post will disturb Moanalua. Nobody has suffered much from proximity to the present post.

JONATHAN SHAW—The College Hills tract is doing well. It now has thirty-five residences. There are a good many others on adjoining tracts.

CHARLIE BELLINA—Me ride a wild steer; not much. I'm getting too old for that kind of sport. Brother Bill looks after that end of the business.

CAPTAIN ESPINDA—We expect to win from the Honolulu, but even if we don't our boys will have picked up a whole lot of valuable pointers about the game.

EBEN LOW—I think there's little doubt that Honolulu will have a Cowboy Carnival every year. Properly advertised it should attract visitors from the Coast.

BISHOP RESTARICK—The stone for the cathedral extension, a match for the English stone in the original structure, will come from a quarry near Buffalo, N. Y.

J. A. M'CANDLESS—What every Honolulu should bring to bear all possible energy on is to provide the place with an independent steamer, and that as quickly as possible.

EUGENE O'SULLIVAN—The planters don't want any silkworms, because there are no mulberry leaves here and, therefore, the silkworms would eat up the sugar cane.

DR. S. E. BISHOP—Missionary Mother Parker will be 100 years old next December. A friend of hers has promised to come on that day and take her riding in an automobile.

VIGGO JACOBSEN—Any man who witnessed the Nelson-Britt fight at the Orpheum last night and will not admit that the gamest and best man won and that the most scientific man of the two lost, is an amateur in sport.

CHALMERS GRAHAM—Since coming back I have noticed that Honolulu's streets do not look as well as they did. A city is known by its streets. And Thomas Square is getting brown when it used to be green and lovely.

CHALMERS GRAHAM—You bet, I was at the Britt-Nelson scrap. Didn't you see yours truly in the moving pictures? I was at the ringside and wore my auto cap. Say, that fight was the best ever. Yes, I'm glad to be back in Honolulu again and to see all the good boys.

GOVERNOR CARTER—After reading the rules of the Board of Health about standing water I had my house overhauled to see whether the gutters held any standing water. So I, at least, have fulfilled the letter of the law. Now, I am ready to look into other people's possible transgressions.

MOTORMAN BELL—I wish I could have seen that show at the park yesterday. I should have felt right at home. I was in the cattle business in Wyoming many years and was never thrown from a horse, although I have been on a beast that pitched so that blood spouted from my nose, ears and mouth.

L. M'CANDLESS—Jack Atkinson has not been exact in telling the New York Independent that we raise twelve tons of sugar here per acre. Last year's crop averaged a small fraction over four tons per acre. Ewa, the banner plantation here, yielded a small fraction over nine. Plenty of plantations don't average more than two and a half.

SECRETARY ATKINSON—I didn't say in the New York Independent that we averaged twelve tons of sugar to the acre here. What I said was that plantations produced that amount, and so they do. The fact is well-known and it shows what the right sort of effort can obtain. There is no reason why our planters should be satisfied with a small average.

DR. ALEXANDER—There has been a great change in the Episcopal church here in my lifetime. The first Bishop, Staley, came in to take the whole field and crowd others out. His church he called "The Church of Hawaii," and he expected all government officials to join it. Bishop Restarick comes as a fellow Christian worker and has everybody's good will.

BRUCE HARTMAN—I guess the steamers benefit our concern almost more than any other business in town. Everybody has washing to be done on arrival in port and they want it quick, and, of course, it costs them extra for special work and quick delivery. For an individual case there was a lady visiting here recently whose laundry bill for two or three weeks running was \$50 per week.